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Evening Telegraph

14

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1870. GENUINE AND BOGUS NEWS EN-

TERPRISE. YESTERDAY afternoon we published in our second edition an important and lengthy despatch from H wana which was furnished to us by the Associated Press. As our readers are well aware, THE EVENING TELEGRAPH is the on'y afternoon paper published in this city which receives the despatches of the Associated Press, and consequently the only afternoon paper which was entitled to the nse of this Havana telegram. But in the later editions of the afternoon papers which receive their news from a bogus opposition agency passing under the high-sounding title of "The American Press Association," this Havana telegram appeared, with not more than a half dozen mere verbal changes, credited in the first place to "the American Press Association," and immediately afterward entitled a "Special to New York Post." On examining the New York Evening Post of yesterday afternoon, we find in the edition issued simultaneously with our second edition the Havana telegram in question, and over it, in plain black letters, the words "Despatch to the Associated Press," If this were the first instance in which this fraud had been perpetrated, we should take no notice of it: but during the exciting period of the European war, the bogus concern has day after day indulged in the same reprehensible practice, column after column of important telegrams which have been furnished by the Associated Fress and appeared simultaneously in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH and the leading afternoon papers of New York city, being served np in later editions in the papers in this city supplied by the bogus concern, and invariably credited by it to the New York Evening Post as specials; while the morning journals receiving their news from the same source have followed the lead of their afternoon contemporaries by repeating the fraud.

From this simple statement of the facts in the case, the reading public will see at one glance the fraudulent and dishonest character of the bogus concern which is yclept "the American Press Association." Its agent in New York is not content with appropriating -we use a milder term than the facts warrant-the news of the only thoroughly organized news association in the country, but endeavors to cover up his tracks by styling a special despatch to the New York Evening Post what that very paper distinctly announces to the whole world to be a despatch to the Associated Press. The fact that the papers which receive their so-called news from the bogus opposition concern habitually appropriate the despatches of the Associated Press, giving them to their readers in later editions necessarily than those in which they appear in THE TELEGRAPH, is a strong testimopial to the variety and reliability of the Associated Press despatches. Since we have had the exclusive use in the afternoon of the Associated Press the increase in our despatches. circulation has trebly realized our anticipations, and fully justified us in meeting the great increase in our expenses. The reading public of Philadelphia fully appreciates the fact that the association which provides all the leading papers of New York, Philadelphia, and the country with news enjoys facilities for its collection, transmission, and distribution that are not and cannot be enjoyed by the bogus concern which has attempted to rival it.

riot are suffered to run at large. The investigation before Judge Allison

yesterday disclosed the fact that the dying declarations of Nolen, which furnished the principal pretext for the warrant against him, were totally destitute of legal validity. Judge Allison ruled them out of court on account of their evident unreliability. As to the other testimony it amounted to nothing, and Judge Allison admirably summed up the whole case when he said that Mr. Mann was at the meeting of the return judges "for a lawful and proper purpose," that he "neither said nor did anything calculated to provoke a riot," and that if he or any one else had said to Crawford, when a deadly assault was made upon him, " 'shoot' or 'defend yourself,' he did right, just as a man might tell a friend to defend himself by shooting a burglar."

It is also worthy of remark that Mr. Lewis C. Cassidy, while acting as Mr. Mann's counsel yesterday, said that "if Crawford shot Nolan under a well-founded apprehension of great violence, he was guilty of no offense," and the extent of the danger by which Crawford was threatened was proven by a host of witnesses who appeared at the Coroner's inquest yesterday.

The fact remains that up to this morning men were still at large who instigated a riot with the intention of committing, by forcible means, that most flagrant of crimes against a free government-treating an election as if it had not been held; while extraordinary zeal and unusual severity have been displayed in the prosecution of Crawford and Mann.

The fact that the intervention of the Courts has been found necessary in these cases to enforce justice affords an additional reason for the change in the laws which we advocated a few days ago, giving them supervision over all the proceedings connected with the final count of election returns. The whole system needs improvement to check fraud on the one hand and violence on the other, and time will be gained instead of being lost by the courts if the proposed new system is adopted.

THE PRESIDENT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

In a few days a caucus of the Republican members of Councils will be held for the nomination of officers, and considering the importance of making good selections, we hope that none but the best men will be put up. The Presidency of Common Council, in particular, is a position of great trust and responsibility, that should only be filled by a gentleman who will command the entire confidence and regard of the community. All the present indications are that Mr. Henry Huhn, of the Fifteenth ward, will certainly be the Republican nominee for presiding officer of Common Council, and a more suitable selection could scarcely be made. Mr. Huhn is engaged in the coal business, and is one of the largest miners and shippers in the city. He is thoroughly identified with the business interests of the city, and is also a large property holder, so that he has a common interest with all our citizens in placing our system of taxation npon a proper and equitable basis. It is certainly to the interest of the city that property and large business interests should be represented to a greater extent in Councils than they are, and if our city legislature was more largely made up of men like Mr. Huhn, a check would be placed upon the rash, hasty, and irregular method in which the public business is now too often performed. It is particularly important that a stamp man of his should occupy the seat of the presiding officer and exercise the power of appointing committees, and as Mr. Huhn is well known to be one of the best parliamentarians in the city, he is particularly fitted to perform the duties that will devolve upon him, in case he is elected, with impartiality and to the entire satisfaction not only of the members of Common Council, but of the public at large. Mr. Huhn is still a young man, being about thirtyeight years of age. He was born in the Seventh ward in this city, and is a graduate of the High School. He studied law in the office of Hon. James Ryan, and although he is now engaged in mercantile pursuits, his legal training has not been forgotten, and it has been brought to bear on a multitude of occasions since he has occupied a seat in Councils. Mr. Huhn was elected to Common Council in 1868, and that his services were appreciated by his constituents was shown by his being re-elected last week by the largest majority ever given to any man in the Fifteenth ward. Mr. Huhn is highly esteemed by all who know him, and is a man of admitted integrity and ability. He is a ready debater and, as we before stated, one of the very best parliamentarians in the city. We consider his election to the Presidency of Common Council as a foregone conclusion, and we are assured that the interests of the citizen and taxpayer will be well protected during his administration. THE Post takes exception to our remarks of yesterday with regard to the pardon of the three Fenian leaders recently confined in the Auburn Penitentiary, and enters upon a very lame and impotent defense of the President. The Post says: - "The offense of these prisoners was committed long before the late neutrality proclamation was issued, and such a proclamation does not apply to the past." Our contemporary is apparently oblivious of the fact that the law was the same before as it is after the issuing of the President's proclamation, and that the enforcement of the law was the duty of the Executive whether he issued a proclamation or not. Not merely the Fenians but all others who are interested in violating our neutrality laws will most certainly, in view of this action of the President, look upon the matter as we de, and conclude that the announcement of an intention to enforce the law in future is mere sound and fury, signifying nothing. The Post can find fault with us for censuring the President in this matter, but it has nothing whatever to say either in the way of praise or blame about the exputsion of Secretary Cox from the Cabinet, and the only allu- idet.

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105

| at a moment when the leaders of a daugerous | sion it makes to this subject is when it says "THE TELEGRAPH is so angry with Senator Cameron that it cannot keep its temper with the President." Although the neutrality proclamation and the rale use of the Fenians have no connection with the Cox affair, except as showing the demoralization of the administration, this allusion is substantially an acknowledgment on the part of the Post that it is well aware of the fact that Secretary Cox was kicked out of the Cabinet at the dictation of Senator Cameron, and that it has no defense to offer for either the President or Cameron for the part they have taken in a most disgraceful transaction. The Post has a hard time of it in being obliged to whitewash Cameron's character so often, and we suggest the wisdom of saying as little about him as possible. We made no mention of Cameron in either of our articles yesterday, and the gratuitous remark of the Post only serves to show the workings of an uneasy conscience, and will scarcely convince any unprejudiced person that THE TELEGRAPH is wrong, or that the President and the old intriguer who appears to have become his evil genius are in the right.

SPECIAL NOTICES. For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages. BET THE METHODIST STATE CONVENTION

HALL on TUESDAY, WE ONESDAY, and THURS-DAY of this week. Rev. BISHOP SIMPSON will preside. The following order of exercises will be observed :--

zation.

2. Tuesday Evening, 7% o'clock. Topie -"Mcthodism, its Growth and Present Position in the State." Committee.-Rev. I. H. Torrence, Rev. W. H. Kincaid, and J. M. Maris.

Type of Piety Necessary to the Highest Prosperity of the Church." Committee .- Rev. George Peck, D. D., Rev. G. G. Cavrow, D. D., and Rev. F. Hodgson, D. D.

"The Charitable Institutions of the Church." Committee .- Colonel John A. Wright, E. H. Worne, and Rev. H Miller, D. D.

"The Duty of the Church in Relation to the Christian Sabbath and the Cause of Temperance." Committee .- The Sabbath-Rev. W. W. Wythes, Hon. Joseph McEnally, and William Sampson. Temperance .- Hon, John McCalmont, James Black, Esq., and Rev. P. Coombe.

Educational Interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania." Committee .- Rev. George Loomis, D. D., Rev. R. L. Dashiel, D. D., and Professor Bennett.

7. Thursday Afternoon, 2% o'clock. Topic-"The Public School Question." Committee-Rev. A. Wheeler, D. D., Rev. J. W. Jackson, and P. W. Shaeffer, Eso.

Duty of the Christian Citizen to the State." Com-



THE RIOT AT THE MEETING OF THE RETURN JUDGES.

In the ordinary course of justice, so far as it is influenced by the action of policemen or police authorities, their first duty in connection with a riot is to quell it as speedily as possible, and their second, to arrest the ringleaders. We have not yet heard, however, of the arrest of a single one of the instigators of the disgraceful and dangerous attack upon the meeting of the return judges last week. Their names have been freely published, their proceedings are a matter of public notoriety, their offense is far more culpable than ordinary riotous demonstration, any yet days pass by without and a single one of their number being arrested. It is true that after prolonged consideration it was at last decided that warrants should be issued, but the offenders might have nearly fled across the continent before this plain duty was performed, and it remains to be seen how much more time is to elapse before they are taken into custody.

The course of proceedings adopted by the police, and the police authorities, in reference to Messrs. Crawford and Mann presents a wonderful contrast to their tender treatment of McMullin and Ahern. As for Crawford, it required the interposition of Judge Allison to enable him to finish his labors as a return judge at a time when it was not known that Nolen's wounds would prove fatal. Yesterday, too, Alderman Kerr adopted the extraordinary expedient of taking him out of the custody of the Coroner while the inquest of that official was pending, and committing him to prison. This course is in direct opposition to the usual practice, if not in clear conflict with law. While the Coroner is inquiring into the causes of a violent death his authority is well-nigh absolute. He can imprison witnesses who refuse to testify, order the arrest of high dignitaries, and exercise for the time being extraordinary powers. It is questionable whether aldermen have a better right to dispose of prisoners in his hands than to snatch prisoners from the Criminal Court. No such conflict of authority should have here arisen. and if politics had not been indirectly connected with this affair, it is scarcely possible that the privileges of the Coroner would have been invaded in such an extraordinary manner. The prosecution of William B. Mann also affords a striking illustration of extraordinary zeal in prosecuting an innocent man